

MUKHIN, Ye. P.

Method of selective bronchography. Grud. khir. no.2:103-106
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz legochnogo khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent
M. I. Perel'man) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny
(dir. - prof. Ye. N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Adres avtora: Novosibirsk, ul. Vavilova, d. 2. Institut eksperi-
mental'noy biologii i meditsiny.

(BRONCHI--RADIOGRAPHY)

Defr. Mukhin, Ye. P.

MUKHIN, Ye.P.; ANDREYEVA, M.I.

Clinical manifestations of euthyroid goiter in children. Vop.
okh.mat.i det. 7 no.8:18-20 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Tisul'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Kemerovskoy oblasti
(glavnnyy vrach A.N.Cherdantseva).
(GOITER)

FEOFILOV, G.L. (Novosibirsk, mikrorayon "B", d.2, kv.4); MUKHIN, Ye.P.; IVANOVA, S.V.

Bronchography under anesthesia. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:68-69 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz legochiogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.I. Perel'man) i otdeleniya anestesiologii (zav. - Ye.I. Stadnikova) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir.- prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

FEOFILOV, G.L.; MUKHIN, Ye.P.

New water-soluble contrast medium for bronchography. Vest. rent.
1 rad. 39 no.3:16-18 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Legochnoye otdeleniye (zav. - dotsent M.I.Perel'man)
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

NEYMARK, I.I. (Barnaul); SHVIND, G.N. (Chelyabinsk); ZHUK, Ye.A.; KONOVALOV,
Ye.D. (Novosibirsk); SAVEL'IEV, V.I.; LYADOV, Yu.S. (Yaroslavl');
KARAPETYAN, E.T. (Yerevan); FISHER, E.F. (Tomsk); TSINTSADZE, A.N.
(Tbilisi); GOLOMAZOV, M.F. (Ternopol'); ELOZO, V.P. (Krasnodar);
PEOFILOV, G.L. ; MUKHIN, Ye.P. (Novosibirsk)

Abstracts. Grud. khir. 6 no.2:113-119 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 1884)

L 58978-65 EWT(n)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pg-l/Pr-l RM

UR/0191/65/000/006/0050/0052
678.01: 539.42

ACCESSION NR: AP5014695

J
BAUTHOR: Smuschkovich, B. I.; Frenkel', M. D.; Mukhin, Ye. P.; Bobrov, S. L.; Matrosov,
A. N.; Dvorkina, T. V.

TITLE: New instrument for determining the brittle temperature of plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1965, 50-52

TOPIC TAGS: brittle point, polyvinyl chloride, plastic mechanical property, brittle
temperature determinationABSTRACT: The PKhP-1 instrument for determining the brittle temperature of plastics is
described in detail. This instrument is designed for testing 10 specimens simultaneously
under identical conditions, and thus the reproducibility of the results is greatly enhanced.
It is also capable of operating under both static and dynamic conditions. The cooling sys-
tem using liquid nitrogen is also described. The time required to bring the test specimen
to any given temperature is reduced to a minimum both in heating and in cooling. The
instrument is built as a table model (1140 mm long, 700 mm wide, 1330 mm high; weight
190 kg). As an example, the results of testing plasticized polyvinyl chloride under static

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014695

and dynamic conditions are cited. The brittle temperature was calculated from the formula

$$T_x = T' + \Delta T \left(\frac{S}{100} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

where T_x is the temperature corresponding to the failure of 50% of the test samples; T' is the highest temperature at which all the samples fail; ΔT is the selected temperature interval for consecutive tests (e.g., 2°C); and S is the sum of the fractured samples from the temperature at which none of the samples failed up to T' inclusive. As expected, the results show that the brittle temperature is significantly affected by the rate of the applied mechanical action. The method and instrument employed yield highly reproducible data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MUKHIN, Ye.P.

Remote results of resuscitation of a patient with a perforating heart injury. Vest. khir. 94 no.2:99-100 F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)
1. Iz Tisul'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G.A. Demina)
Kemerovskoy oblasti.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135520020-2

19. IN THE END, I'LL BE ALONE. SO I'LL HAVE TO LEARN TO LOVE MYSELF.

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135520020-2"

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3826

Mukhin, Yevgeniy Yakovlevich, and Noemi Girshevna Gutkina

Kristallizatsiya stekol i metody yeye preduprezhdeniya (Crystallization of Glass and Methods for Its Prevention) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 125 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,650 copies printed.

Ed.: (Title page): K.S. Yevstrop'yev; Doctor of Chemistry, Professor;
Ed. (Inside book): R.S. Il'in, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Ed. of Publishing House: P.B. Morozova; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and researchers in the glass industry.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the physicochemical principles of glass crystallization, showing the relationship between glass crystallizability and the diagram of physicochemical equilibrium. The methods of determining the crystallizability of different glasses and the composition of crystalline phases are described.

Card 1/4

Crystallization of Glass (Cont.)

SOV/3826

The authors are primarily concerned with methods of preventing crystallization of optical glasses. There are 59 references: 35 Soviet, 13 English, and 11 German.

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Investigation of phase equilibria in glass-forming systems	14
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Card 2/4

PODOLYAK, F., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZARENIN, V., inzh.; ANISKIN, I., inzh.;
MUKHIN, Yu. inzh.; BIRMAN, A., inzh.

Vermiculite concrete in large-panel housing construction.
Zhil. stroi. no.7:8-9 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AP6029985

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0194/0194

INVENTOR: Peysel', M. A.; Samoylov, Ye. I.; Mukhin, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration damper for the front landing gear strut of an aircraft. Class 62.
No. 184143

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 194

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, aircraft landing gear, airframe component

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a vibration damper for the front landing gear strut of an aircraft containing a hydraulic cylinder mounted on a stationary section of the strut and a piston containing a throttle valve, which is hinged to a rocker. For more dependable vibration damping in the front strut and better ground handling of an aircraft while the piston is in multistaged nonlinear motion, the piston is equipped with two pairs of rods. The rods form an articulated link in series between the piston rod and the movable controlled section of the strut and between themselves; the piston has an annular throttle aperture of variable cross-section..

[SA]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 100ct64

UDC: 629.135/138

Card 1/1

MUKHIN, Yu.V.; PROKHOLOV, S.P., redaktor.

[Hydrogeological observations in core drilling] Gidrogeologicheskie
nabliudeniia pri kolonkovom burenii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-
ry, 1954. 81 p. (Borings) (Water, Underground)
(MLRA 7:4)

MUKHIN, V.L.

Hydrogeological observations in mechanized cable drilling.
Bavved.1 okh.nedr 21 no.6:47-52 K-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Borings)

Mukhin, Yu.V.

5-3-25/37

AUTHOR:

Mukhin, Yu.V.

TITLE:

Influence of Natural Fluctuations of the Underground Water Level
on the Discharge of Wells and Other Water Collectors (Vliyanie
yestestvennykh kolebaniy urovnya podzemnykh vod na debit
skvazhin i drugikh vodosborov)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel
Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 3, p 170-171 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The main factor affecting the change in the discharge of a water collector is not the absolute magnitude of natural water level fluctuations in the water-bearing layer, but its ratio to the hydrostatic pressure of the water-bearing layer, in which these fluctuations take place. In the order of diminishing sensitivity to natural fluctuations there are the following 4 types of water collectors:

1. In a pressureless water bearing layer with laminar water motion,
2. In a pressureless water bearing layer with eddies,
3. In a pressure water bearing layer with laminar water motion, and
4. In a pressure water bearing layer with eddies.

Functional dependences have been determined for each of these

Card 1/2

5-3-25/37

Influence of Natural Fluctuations of the Underground Water Level on the
Discharge of Wells and Other Water Collectors

types. The formulas found make it possible to calculate the
changes in discharge in dependence on the relative amplitude
of natural level fluctuations.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Evaluating formulas for calculating radius of influence of wells.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 34 no.4:133-135 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Water, Underground)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Some data on underground waters in the Ryazan-Kostroma Depression.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 34 no.4:163-164 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ryazan-Kostroma Depression--Water, underground)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Methods of compiling hydrogeological maps of petroleum and
gas producing areas. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no. 3:167
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Water, Underground) (Oil fields—Maps)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

History of the consolidation of Maikop clays in Ciscaucasia and
problems of oil and gas formation. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 36
no.6:111-112 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Caucasus, Northern--Clay) (Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

KLEVITS, S.S.; MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Use of electric prospecting in the search for underground
waters in perennial frozen ground. Razved. i okh. rech' 27 no.5:
47-49 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyay-
stvennogo i meliorativnogo stroitel'stva i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Electric prospecting) (Water, Underground)
(Frozen ground)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Dialectical conception of the hydrogeological role of clayey
sediments as water-resistant devices. Biull. MOIP. Otd. geol.
36 no.2:134-135 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Clay) (Hydrology)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Concerning G.A. Borshchevskii's article "Methods of regional
and hydrogeological studies in oil- and gas-bearing basins."
Sov.geol. 5 no.12:141-144 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Oil field brines)
(Borshchevskii, G.A.)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

[Compaction processes of clay sediments as applied to problems of petroleum and gas geology, hydrogeology, and engineering geology] Protsessy uplotneniya glinistykh osadkov; primenitel'no k voprosam geologii nefti i gaza, hidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 199 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MUKHIN, Yu.V.

Role of geological time in the compaction of clay sediments. Lit. 1
pol. iskop. no.3:126-129 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo
gaza, Moskovskaya oblast'.

L 44771-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6025683 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0149/0149

INVENTOR: Tushnyakov, M. D.; Stepanov, A. I.; Mukhin, Yu. V.; Eygenson, B. M.; Zhilenco, R. M.

ORG: none

26

13

TITLE: Rubberized-track assembly for lift truck and similar vehicles.
Class 63, No. 183614 [announced by the Central Design Bureau of the Main Administration for the Mechanization of Construction Work, Main Administration for Assembling and Specialized Construction, USSR (Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnoye upravleniye po mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh rabot Glavnoye montazhnoye spetsial'noye stroitel'stvo SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 149

TOPIC TAGS: industrial truck, vehicle component, tracked vehicle

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a rubberized link of a track-assembly for lift trucks and similar vehicles, consisting of a track with a shoe fastened to it; this is made of a rubber cushion and a rubber plate (see Fig. 1). To increase the life-span of the track chain, the shoe plate is made with rims

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.11.012.558.57

L 44771-66

ACC NR: AP6025683

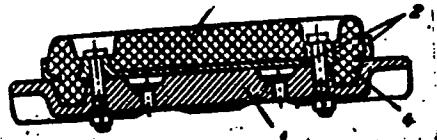


Fig. 1. Track-assembly link

1 - Track; 2 - plate; 3 - rubber cushion; 4 - plug.

enveloping the rubber cushion and is equipped on its internal supporting surface with plugs which enter the appropriate slots in the plate and the track. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov64

Card 2/2 ULR

GAYDAMAKA, M.G.; DROMASHKO, A.S.; MUKHINA, A.A.

Increase in the activity of the antihemagglutinins of an
anti-influenza serum due to heating. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:726-
729 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(HEMAGGLUTININ) (INFLUENZA) (SERUM)

AUTHOR: Mukhina, A.A. and Yakobson, I.A., Engineers. 104-2-29/38

TITLE: Operating experience with insulators having semi-conducting glaze. (Opyt ekspluatatsii izolyatorov pokrytykh poluprovodyashchey glazuryu)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957,
Vol. 28, No.2, p. 89 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The power system has in experimental operation 312 insulators with semi-conducting glazing made in 1952 - 1954. The resistance of the insulators measured with a megohmmeter is from 50 - 300 megohms, but most lie within the limits of 60 - 120 megohms. They are mostly on suspension insulators on 110 kV lines, only three are on 35 kV lines in conditions of intense contamination from chemical and metallurgical works. Although the characteristics of the insulators are not entirely satisfactory (in particular because of reduction of resistance after contamination) they display much less corona than ordinary insulators. The manufacturers should improve the quality of the glazing and the technology of production of insulators with semi-conducting glaze.

Insulator strings should be assembled in such a way that insulators in the string differ in resistance by not more than a factor of two. The total resistance of a string should not exceed 500 megohms for 110 kV or 1 000 megohms for 220 kV.

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Operating experience with insulators having semi-conducting
glaze. (Cont.)

104-2-29/38

A method of evaluating the condition of the insulators in service should be developed and their behaviour should be investigated in regions of contamination from chemical works. In order to accumulate experience line and sub-station insulators with semi-conducting glaze should be more widely introduced into experimental operation including insulators for 110 kV.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

MUKHIMA, A.A., inzhener; YAKOBSON, I.A., inzhener.

Using and testing light arresters in contaminated areas. Elek.sta.
28 no.9:91-92 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Lighting protection)

MUKHINA, A. D.

Dissertation: "Distal and Mesial Bite." Cand Biol Sci, Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets, 28 Jun 54. (Pravda Ukrainskaya, Kiev, 19 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

MUKHINA, A.D. (Kiyev)

~~.....~~ Clinical aspects and treatment of distal occlusion. Probl. stom.
3:377-381 '56 (MIRA 10:5)
(TEETH--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

MUKHINA, I.A.D.

MUKHINA, A.D.; VASILEVSKAYA, Z.F.

X-ray examination in the diagnosis and treatment of deformities of
the maxillodental system. Vrach.delo no.11:12-13-1214 N '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. A.I.
Betel'man) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THE TH--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

MUKHINA, A.D., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Prostheses in periodontosis. Probl.stom. 4:345-349 '58.
(MIRA 13:6)
(GUMS--DISEASES) (ORTHODONTIA) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

MUKHINA, A.D.

Parallelism of the clinical and roentgenological aspects of periodontal tissues in pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 5:51-56 '60.
(MLIA 15:2)

1.Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(GUMS--DISEASES)

MUKHIMA, A.D., SHAROVA, T.V.

Splinting of mobile teeth in pyorrhea alveolaris. Probl. stom. 5:
110-113 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(DENTAL PROSTHESES) (GUMS--DISEASES)

VASILEVSKAYA, Z.F., MUKHINA, A.D.

Extraction of teeth in orthodontic complex treatment of anomalies
in the position of individual teeth. Probl. stom. 5:330-335 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(TEETH EXTRACTION) (TEETH ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

VASILEVSKAYA, Z.F. (Kiyev); MUKHINA, A.D. (Kiyev)

Removal of teeth in the compound orthodontic treatment of bite anomalies. Probl.stom. 6:250-255 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(ORTHODONTIA) (TEETH—EXTRACTION)

VASILEVSKAYA, Zinaida Filippovna; MUKHINA, Anastasiya Denisovna;
KHOTIMSKAYA, M.M.[deceased]; KRISHTAB, S.I., red.

[Deformations of the maxillodental system in children]
Deformatsii zubocheliustnoi sistemy u detei. Kiev,
Zdorov'ia, 1964. 329 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

BETEL'MAN, Abram Isaakovich; POZDNYAKOVA, Antonina Illarionovna;
MUKHINA, Anastasiya Denisovna; ALEKSANDROVA, Yuliya
Mikhaylovna; GINZBURG, I.S., red.

[Pediatric orthopedic stomatology] Ortopedicheskaja stoma-
tologija detskogo vozrasta. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 406 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135520020-2

ALEKSANDROVA, Yu.M., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev); MUKHINA, A.D., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Treatment of diagonal malocclusion in older children. Probl.
chel.-lits. khir. no.1:225-228 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135520020-2"

SHABANOV, B.I.; TURCHANINOV, A.A.; MAGNITSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIROSHNICHENKO, T.K.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.D.; MUKHINA, A.G., prepodavatel'

Communist labor paves the way to a bright future. Tekst prom.
24 no.2:1-10 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Moskovskogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Shabanov). 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii ekonomiki i organizatsii truda TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sherstyanoy promyshlennosti (TsNIIShersti) (for Turchaninov). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnay promyshlennosti (TsNIKhBI) (for Magnitskiy). 4. Nachal'nik pryadil'nogo tsekhya kommunisticheskogo truda kombinata "Trehgornaya manufaktura" imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Miroshnichenko). 5. Rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda Moskovskoy kamvol'no ~~pyatistroyeniya~~ fabriki imeni Kalinina (for Davydova). 6. Moskovskiy finansovyj institut (for Mukhina).

TOLUBANOV, A.F.; GRIGOR'IEVA, V.D.; MUKHINA, A.I.; YUDOLOVICH, V.V.;
ULANOVA, K.M.; RAMBIT, N.P.; GREBENSHCHIKOV, P.A., red.;
YARLOKOVA, G.I., red.izd-va; YUPAYEV, Kh., tekhn.red.

[Forty years of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.; statistics]
Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik.
Groznyi, Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 184 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Checheno-Ingushskoy
ASSR (for Grebenzhchikov).

(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Statistics)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034713

8/0064/64/000/004/C244/0248

AUTHOR: Iovi, A; Torocheshnikov, N. S.; Lyudkovskaya, M. A.; Klevke, V. A.;
Mukhina, A. I.

TITLE: Production of urea based on carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1964, 244-248

TOPIC TAGS: urea, production, process, carbon monoxide, sulfur, solubility,
methanol, sulfur methanol system, urea methanol system, heat of solution, reaction
mechanism

ABSTRACT: To obtain data for the production of urea from CO, NH₃ and S in methanol solvent, the solubility of sulfur and of urea in methanol was determined, and the effects of temperature and pressure on the reaction were investigated. Sulfur is only slightly soluble in methanol, < 0.5 gm/100 gm at 90°C, still less soluble in methanol + H₂O, and only slightly more soluble in methanol + H₂S or methanol NH₃ (2 gm/100 gm methanol + 11.5% NH₃ at 150°C). The solubility of sulfur in methanol containing NH₃ + H₂S is sufficiently great (fig. 1, lines 4,5) to warrant using these methanol mixtures as solvents for the urea-forming reaction. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034713

solubility of urea in methanol is shown in fig. 2. The heats of solution of urea in methanol (5420 cal/mol) and of sulfur in methanol and in the various methanol, $H_2S + NH_3$ mixtures were calculated. The effect of temperature on urea yield was studied in a series of laboratory runs: reaction time, 1 hour; $S:NH_3:CO = 1:1.28:1.36$. The reaction mechanism proposed by R. A. Franz, F. Applegath (J. Org. Chem., 26, No. 9, 3304 (1961)) was substantiated. The rapid pressure drop in the first 10 minutes of reaction was attributed to solution of CO and formation of urea and ammonium hydrosulfide; after reaction was established, the slight pressure rise was attributed to H_2S formation. The yield of urea increased as temperature increased from 90 to 120°C, then progressively decreased at higher temperatures due to isocyanuric acid decomposition. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: OO

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF Sov: 008

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 010

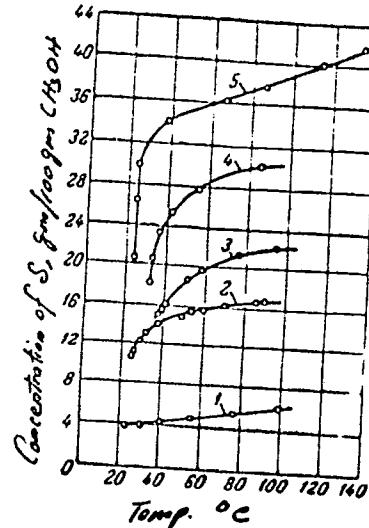
Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4034713

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Solubility of sulfur in methanol containing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide:

1--11.5% NH₃ 0.83% H₂S;
2--11.5% NH₃ 2.5% H₂S;
3--21% NH₃ 2.55% H₂S;
4--21% NH₃ 3.5% H₂S;
5--21.5% NH₃ 4.33% H₂S.



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ACCESSION NR: AP4034713

ENCLOSURE: 02

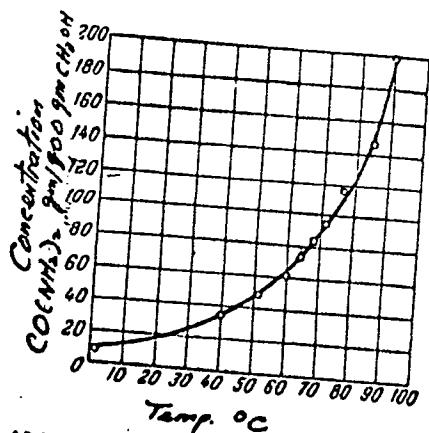


Fig. 2. Solubility of urea in methanol.

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W A S D L 05134-67 EWT(1) JK

ZIA-50

ACC NR: AP6031134

SOURCE CODE: UR/0438/66/028/004/0056/0061

19
G

6

AUTHOR: Nechayev's'ka, M. R. -- Nechayevskaya, M. R.; Cherkas, G. P. --
Cherkes, G. P.; Kalinichenko, M. F. -- Kalinichenko, N. F.; Biryukova, S. V.;
Berezhkiye'ka, L. Ya. -- Berezhkovskaya, L. Ya.; Pidgorna, L. G. -- Podgornaya.
D. G. Mukhina, A. O. -- Mukhina, A. A.; Polchenko, O. T.; Leybova, I. M.;
Konik, V. Ya.

ORG: Khar'kov Institute of Vaccines and Sera im. Mechnikov (Kharkiv's'kyy
institut vaksin i sirovstok)

TITLE: Formation conditions of anatoxins of Clostridium perfringens, Cl.
Oedematiens and Cl. septicum from toxins obtained in meatless media

SOURCE: Mikrobiologichnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 4, 1966, 56-61

TOPIC TAGS: toxoid, toxin, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium oedematiens,
Clostridium septicum, bacteria toxin

ABSTRACT: Detoxification conditions for Clostridium perfringens, Cl. oedematiens and Cl. septicum toxins were studied. Cl. perfringens is best denatured by adding two doses of 0.3 and 0.5% formaline at 24-hr-intervals, while maintaining the pH

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L 05134-67

ACC NR: AF6031134

of the medium between 7.2-7.4, and the temperature at 38C. Detoxification takes seven to ten days under these conditions. The antitoxin-fixing activity of the toxoid obtained fluctuates between 4 and 8 EC with the native toxin titer being 400-800 Dlm/ml. The best procedure for denaturation of Cl. oedematis toxin is addition of 0.4% Formalin. A temperature of 38C is maintained for two days, followed by storage at room temperature for 5-7 days. Toxoids with antitoxin-fixing activities of 70--120 EC and a native toxin activity of 15,000--22,000 Dlm/ml were obtained. The Cl. septicum was denatured with minimum loss of antitoxin-fixing properties by the addition of two consecutive doses of 0.15 and 0.1% Formalin, at 38C for two days with subsequent storage at room temperature for 5-7 days. The resulting toxoids have an activity of 2-4 EC with native toxin titers of 200--400 Dlm/ml. [Based on authors' abstract] [W.A. So]

[GC]

SUB CODE: 06.13 / SUBM DATE: 07Apr68/

m/s
Card 2/2

MUKHINA, A.P., insh.

Investigating the moment of a synchronous motor with solid
poles. Sbor.nauch.trud IBI no.8:350-365 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Electric motors, Synchronous)

MURINA, A.P.

Experimental electropgraphic investigation of motor function
of the duodenum during digestion [with summary in English].
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 46 no.9:24-28 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. -
prof. S.I. Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy)
AMN, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.
Chernigovskim.

(DUODENUM, physiology,
motor funct. during digestion, electrographic
registration (Rus))

SOBAKIN, M. A.; MUKHINA, A. P.

Electrography of the motor activity of the small intestine. (Experimental studies). Nov. med. tekhn. no.2:8-14 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii AMN SSSR.

(ELECTROGASTROGRAPHY)

MUKHINA, A.P.

Electrophysiological registration of the motor activity of the duodenum following stimulation by qualitatively different food.
Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.1:22-26 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. S.I.Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - dystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
(DUODENUM)

MALKIMAN, I.V.; MUKHINA, A.P.

Exocrine activity of the pancreas following extensive resection of
the upper segment of the small intestine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
53 no.4:57-61 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz laboratori fisiologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. prof.
S.I.Filippovich) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Pariny) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(PANCREAS—SECRECTIONS) (INTESTINES—SURGERY)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0104/0105

ACC NR: AT6036525

AUTHOR: Volkova, T. V.; Mukhina, A. P.; Potkin, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in the motor activity of the gastrointestinal tract in dogs following exposure to radial accelerations [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 104-105

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, human physiology, digestive system, biologic secretion, peristalsis

ABSTRACT: Studies conducted in the Laboratory of the Physiology and Pathology of Digestion, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, under the direction of professors S. I. Filippovich and I. M. Khazen are presented. Experiments were conducted on dogs with stomach fistulas using x-ray and tonometric methods. Parallel recording from two tonometers was used to study motor periodicity during starvation. The indices showed the duration of "working" and "resting" periods and the duration of the complete cycle of periodic motor activity in the stomach and duodenum.

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ACC NR: AT6036525

The basic indices of GI tract evacuation were: 1) initial evacuation from the stomach; 2) time of complete evacuation from the stomach; 3) time required for the first portions of food to pass through the small intestine; 4) duration of passage of the final portions of food through the small intestine; 5) total duration of food passage through the stomach and small intestine.

After accumulating background data, animals were exposed to chest-back accelerations on a centrifuge with a 4.2-m radius (8 G for 3 min). Tests after exposure on the day of exposure showed significant deviations in motor activity. On the day of exposure, steady motor activity of the stomach and duodenum was noted in the form of acid contractions which persisted for 5-6 hr. These changes in GI-tract starvation periodicity persisted for 2-3 weeks. At the end of the third week, this index began to normalize. Amplitude values with respect to background data were lower. The rhythm and peristalsis occurring in the observed portions of the GI tract remained constant for two months after exposure to acceleration.

Results of GI-tract evacuation studies (food stimuli consisted of 100 ml of milk plus 50 ml of water and 100 g of meat mixed with 50 g of barium sulfate) showed some substantial changes: 1) acceleration of the initial

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ACC NR: AT6036525

evacuation of milk and meat foods from the stomach; 2) acceleration of the evacuation of milk from the stomach and small intestine. Changes in gastric and intestinal evacuatory function were observed for 2.5 months.

The studies showed that increased gravity produces changes in starvation periodicity and GI evacuation, which disappear in 3-9 weeks. The disruption of starvation periodicity and evacuation can find application in the pathological analysis of the human GI tract upon exposure to increased gravity. [W. A. No. 22; AID Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

Mukhina, A.V.

65-1-10/14

AUTHORS: Kheyfets, Ye. M., Lipovskaya, K. S., Il'in, B.I., and
Mukhina, A.V.

TITLE: Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses. (Sinteticheskiy tserezin yego svoystva i primeneniye).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, No. 1. pp. 52-57.
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: During the catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide, products are obtained which contain mainly paraffin hydrocarbons e.g. methane, and also high-molecular hard paraffins (Refs. 1-3). The fraction of synthetic hydrocarbons, boiling above 450°C, is called ceresine. This compound is obtained by synthesizing it over a cobalt-thorium catalyst. It consists mainly of n-paraffin hydrocarbons with a small amount of mixtures of oxygen-containing compounds (about 5%). Synthetic ceresine does not contain naphthenic or aromatic hydrocarbons but asphaltenes, resinous and sulphur containing compounds which are characteristic for high-molecular products obtained from crude oil. Industrial ceresine has a molecular weight of about 900, but hydrocarbons with a molecular weight up to 23,000 have been prepared

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Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses.

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under laboratory conditions, by using different catalysts (Ref.4). The synthetic ceresine is a hard, dark-brown substance. The colour is due to admixtures, which can be separated by an absorption process, using bleaching earths, or by treating it with sulphuric acid. Data in Table 1 show that a small change in the molecular weight of synthetic ceresine causes a sharp increase in the density and the viscosity of the material. At 20°C the density varies between 0.91 - 0.92 and the viscosity between 105°C - 110°C varies between 2.80 - 6.20 centistokes. Experiments show that at low concentrations (up to 1%) synthetic ceresine samples, when heating them to a temperature between 60°C - 70°C, can be dissolved in benzene, carbon tetrachloride, toluene, xylene and in synthol fractions (boiling between 80°C - 300°C). The diagram in Fig.1 shows the relationship between the melting point, the molecular weight and the number of carbon atoms in the molecule of a number of n-hydrocarbons. The hardness of synthetic ceresine can be increased by distilling the fraction boiling below 450°C. When synthetic ceresine is added to very soft natural ceresine

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Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses.

65-1-10/14

or to paraffins, the hardness of the latter is considerably increased. The synthetic ceresine is not hygroscopic and it can be used for the manufacture of moisture-resistant coating compositions. The compound can also be used for making dielectrics to be used under very inclement meteorological conditions, at temperatures varying from - 60° to + 50°C and when the humidity of air reaches up to 98%. The dielectric properties of synthetic ceresine are very similar to those of natural ceresine. The synthetic compound is practically stable at temperatures below its melting point. At increased temperatures (1200°C - 1400°C) synthetic ceresine is easily oxidised by oxygen contained in the air, its acid number increases, and therefore it has weakened dielectric properties (Table 6). Experiments were carried out to stabilise synthetic ceresine by adding to it special inhibitors. The influence of various inhibitors on the thermal stability of the synthetic compound is shown in Table 7.

Card 3/4

Synthetic ceresine is used in the form of its
various forms of industry, e.g. in

MUKHTINA, A. YE.

"The Effect of Changes in the Digestive Activity on the Physiological State of Animals."
All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

MUKHINA, A.Ye.

Impairment of vision as a complication of otogenic sepsis. Vest.
otorin. 21 no.5:90-91 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - prof. Z.I. Vol'fson)
Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OTITIS MEDIA, complications)
(VISION)

MUKHINA, A.YE., KASHINKOVA, N.M., PARSHINA, V.A.

The replacement of chlorine atoms in phosphonitrilichlorine trimer by amino compound radicals and the biological activity of some of its amine substitutes.

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soedinenii (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. AREUZOV, Ed.
Publ. by Kazan. Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

L 05038-67 EWT(m)/EWP(1) IJP(c) WW/RM
 ACC NR: AP6031157 (AN)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/009/1618/1622 25
 24

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Pakhomov, V. I.; Gel'perina, V. M.; Mukhina, D. N.

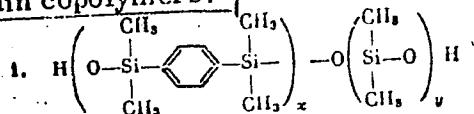
ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Plastics (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
 plasticheskikh mass)

TITLE: Catalytic polycondensation of 1, 4-bis(dimethylhydroxysilyl)phenylene with
 diphenyldihydroxysilane and octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 1618-1622

TOPIC TAGS: polycondensation, catalytic polycondensation, copolymer, linear
 chain copolymer

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the polycondensation reaction of 1, 4-bis(dimethyl-
 hydroxysilyl)phenylene with octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and diphenyldihydroxy-
 silane in the presence of alkali catalysts. These interactions were found to produce
 the following linear chain copolymers:



UDC: 541.64+678.84

Card 1/2

MUKHINA, E.A. and ZHURAVSKIY, L.S.

"Elastic Transportation Splint for Casualties with
Skull and Brain Injuries"

pp. 80 Voyenno-Med. Zhur. No. 10 October, 1955

ZHURAVSKIY, L.S.; MUKHINA, N.A.

Sling on rubber springs for transporting wounded with skull and
brain injuries. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:80-81 0'55. (MLRA 9:10)
(RUSSIA--ARMY--TRANSPORTATION OF SICK AND WOUNDED)

77093
SOV/62-59-12-37/43

5.5200

AUTHORS:

Klimova, V. A., Mukhina, G. K.

TITLE:

Brief Communications. Simultaneous Determination of
Carbon, Hydrogen, Sulfur and Halogens

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2248-2250 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Organic compounds containing sulfur and halogens can be analyzed by Korshun and Sheveleva's method (Zh. anal. khimii, 1952, Vol 7, p 104) giving the content of C, H, and the sum of halogen and sulfur. The authors established that cobaltic oxide at 400-500° absorbs, scarcely, sulfur oxides but not halogen. They also developed a method for simultaneous determination of carbon, hydrogen, sulfur, and halogen. The method consists of pyrolytic decomposition of the investigated compounds (5-6 mg sample) in high-velocity oxygen flow. The combustion products are absorbed separately: sulfur oxides by Co_2O_3 ; halogen by electrolytically precipitated silver

Card 1/2

KLIMOVA, V.A.; BEREZNITSKAYA, Ye.G.; MUKHINA, G.K.

Determination of elements in tungsten sulfide catalysts. Izv.
AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.8:1520-1521 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Catalysts, Tungsten)

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ANTIPOVA, T.A.; MUKHINA, G.K.

Simultaneous determination of carbon, hydrogen, and halogens or
sulfur by "flash combustion". Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.1:19-22
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis) (Halogens)

USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs. Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77434

Author : Pleshkov, B. P.; Mukhina, G. P.

Inst : Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

Title : Comparative Study of Appropriation by Corn of Phosphorus
from Different Kinds of Phosphorus Fertilizers

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, No 3, 178-185

Abstract : In tests conducted on acid podzolic soil (pH 5.5) and in
sandy cultivations in a Pryanishnikov mixture, the
appropriation of P by corn was studied by marked P³² of
superphosphate (I), precipitate (II), tricalcium phosphate
(III) and hydroxylapatite (IV), which were equal in specific
activeness. It was established that in the first period
of growth of the corn, P was appropriated from I and II
significantly better than from III and IV. In 2½ months
after the planting, the greatest quantity of P was absorbed

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MUKHINA, G.V.

MUKHINS, G.V.

CAND PHYSICOMATH SCI

Dissertation: "Concerning the Shielding Effect of Conducting Layers During Propagation
of Electric Current in the Earth's Crust."

1 June 49
Geophysics Inst. Acad Sci USSR.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

MUKHINA, G. V.

Tihonov, A. N., and Mukhina, G. V. Determination of a variable electric field in a stratified medium. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. Geofiz. 14, 99-112 (1959). (Russian)

Maxwell's equations are solved, with the aid of Bessel transforms of order zero and one, in the case of a dipole on the x -axis located at the origin in the plane $z=0$, face on an infinite conducting layer of thickness l of conductivity $\sigma \neq 0$ bounded by two parallel planes $z=0$, $z=-l$ with $\sigma=0$ for $z>0$ and $z<-l$. The expressions and the graphs of amplitude and phase as functions of x ($y=0$, $z=0$) are given for various values of l for the x -component E_x of the electrical field created by the dipole. E. Kogbelian.

Vol 12 No. 5

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

MUKHINA, G. V.

Muhina, G. V. On the screening effect of a conducting layer distributed over the contact region of two media. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR. Ser. Geograf. Geofiz. 14, 302-316 (1950). (Russian)

Replacing the upper horizontal layer of finite thickness h and conductivity k by an ideal plane of conductivity k_k it is possible to simplify considerably the computation of the potential due to this layer, the screening effect of which must be eliminated since the purpose of geophysical surveying with the aid of electric methods is the study of tectonic structures beneath the upper alluvial layer. In this paper the simplified problem is solved, the main result being the delimitation of the circular region around the source of current outside of which the error caused by the simplification is negligible. E. Kogbelianski (New York, N. Y.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 12 No. 8

USSR/Geophysics - Prospecting, Situated
Sep/Oct 50
Electrical

"Screening Effect of Conducting Layers Situated
Over a Vertical Seam," G. V. Mukhina, Geophys
Inst, Acad Sci USSR
"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf i Geofiz" Vol XIV,
No 5, pp 392-403

Considers the case, frequently encountered in
electrical prospecting, when surface alluvia
situated over vertical seam have conductivity
different from that of surrounding medium. Ap-
proximate solution of problem can be obtained
easily if alluvial layer and vein of finite width
166731

USSR/Geophysics - Prospecting, Situated
Sep/Oct 50
Electrical (Contd)

are replaced by "conducting" planes upon which
certain boundary conditions are imposed. Sub-
mitted 22 Nov 49 by Acad O. Yu. Schmidt.

166731

MUKHINA, G. V.

AUTHORS: Sobolev, S. L., Mukhina, G. V. SOV/89-5-2-15/36

TITLE: The Determination of Thermal Stresses in a Medium Containing Cavities (Opredeleniye termicheskikh napryazheniy v srede s pustotami)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 178-181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When calculating some types of fuel elements it is essential to solve the following mathematical problems:

A body with a uniformly distributed heat emission Q with respect to its entire volume exists. The body is subdivided by cylindrical channels which have circular cross sections the axes of which are parallel to one another. Heat removal takes place only by the surface of the channels and the surface temperature is constant and equal in all channels. The body is able to expand freely in all directions. The demand is made to find the maximum dilatation-, compression- and shearing stresses in the body under the following conditions:

- 1.) No exterior forces act upon the body and it is influenced only by the interior thermal stresses.
- 2.) The maximum drop in temperature in the body is not high and the material properties of the body do not change within this

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The Determination of Thermal Stresses in a Medium
Containing Cavities

SOV/89-5-2-15/36

range of temperature.

- 3.) All stresses produced in the material of the body in no case exceed the limits of the elastic deformations and the properties of the material are isotropic in all directions.

The problem of calculating the elastic stresses is carried out by means of the variation method according to Ritz.

By the introduction of the function according to "Eri" (Airy?) the problem is reduced to the determination of a maximum of the integral:

$$\iint [(\Delta U)^2 - 2qU] dx dy.$$

When using this method the selection of the most suitable system of the function on which the approximated solution is based is of essential importance. It is shown that the function according to "Eri" is suitable for the solution of the problem in question. A simple method is given for the determination of the approximated solution. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

MUZHINA, G.V. (Moskva); SOBOLEV, S.L. (Moskva)

Solution of a boundary value problem. Prikl. mat. i mekh.
23 no.3:534-539 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Differential equations)

BAT', G. A.; MUKHINA, G. V.; PARFANOVICH, D. M.

"Compensation of large changes in the reactivity by deformation of the core
lattice."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

L 45461-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JR
ACC NR: AP5026447

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/004/0383/0384

AUTHOR: Mukhina, G. V.; Protsenko, A. N.; Trukhachev, N. M.

29
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Calculation of fuel burnup¹⁹ in a cylindrical reactor with a
movable compensating system

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 383-384

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor fuel element, nuclear powered ship

ABSTRACT: An abbreviated version of the authors' original paper is given. The authors describe their mathematical approach to determining the neutron flux distributions and critical parameters affected by the fuel burnup process and the shim-bank movement. A system of basic reactor equations and approximations was derived in the original paper. The parameters were expressed in polynomials with arguments proportional to the integral heat release. The calculations were made for different positions of shim-banks on the basis of their overlapping coincidences with various neutron distribution areas. The results of calculations for the nuclear reactor of the icebreaker "Lenin" are shown (continuous

UDC: 621.039.51

Card 1/2

L 45461-66

ACC NR: AP5026447

curve) in Fig. 1 and compared with the data (plotted dots) obtained experimentally. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

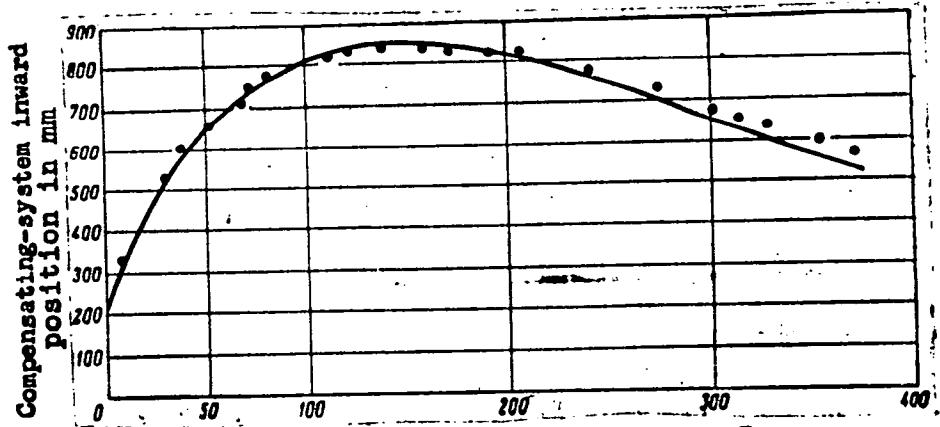


Fig. 1. Position of the compensating system in the nuclear reactor of icebreaker "Lenin"
Energy produced in Mw-hr x 10³

SUB CODE: NP / SUBM DATE: 26May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 fv

KOTLYAR, I.B. MUKHINA, I.A.

Emulsion-polymerization of vinyl Chloride in the presence of
latex previously introduced in the system. Plast. massy
no. 384-6 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AT7006689

SOURCE CODE: UR/2517/66/092/000/0165/0181

AUTHORS: Molotkov, I. A.; Mukhina, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The nonstationary propagation of waves in a heterogeneous half-space with a minimum propagation velocity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Matematicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 92, 1966. Krayevyye zadachi matematicheskoy fiziki (Boundary value problems of mathematical physics), no. 4, 165-181

TOPIC TAGS: wave propagation, boundary value problem, integral calculus, Euler equation, asymptotic property, wave front

ABSTRACT: The propagation of nonstationary waves in a stratified medium with one maximum and one discontinuity of the refractive index is examined. The heterogeneous half space $z \geq 0$ in the Cartesian coordinate system x, y, z has a refractive index $n(z)$ that is independent of x and t . The function $n(z)$ is defined and positive for $0 \leq z < \infty$, analytic for $0 \leq z < z_2$, continuous for $z > z_2$, and permits a discontinuity of the first kind at $z = z_2$. It has a unique maximum at $z = z_1$, and, when $z \rightarrow \infty$, it approaches the constant value $n_\infty \leq n(z_2 + 0)$, so that

$$n(z) = n_\infty + O(z^{-3}).$$

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ACC NR: AT7006689

The following two-dimensional problem of nonstationary-wave propagation $u(x, y, z)$ is examined:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xx} + u_{yy} - n^2(z)u_{tt} &= 0, \\ u(x, 0, t) &= \delta(x)\delta(t), \quad u(x, z, 0) = u_t(x, z, 0) = 0, \\ u(x, z_1 - 0, t) &= u(x, z_1 + 0, t), \quad u_x(x, z_1 - 0, t) = u_x(x, z_1 + 0, t), \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta(r)$ is a Dirac function. This problem is solved by the method of contour integrals. The asymptotic form of the functions $E^{(1, 2)}(z, k, s)$ and $G(z, k, s)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ is also examined, and the asymptotic properties of the functions for a parabolic cylinder and their zeros are considered. The solution

$$u(x, z, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^\infty k \cos kx dk \int V(z, k, s) e^{ks} ds,$$

$$V(z, k, s) = \Delta_0^{-1} \{ [G, E^{(2)}]_s E^{(1)}(z, k, s) + [E^{(1)}, G]_s \cdot E^{(2)}(z, k, s) \}, \quad (0 \leq z \leq z_1),$$

$$V(z, k, s) = \Delta_0^{-1} [E^{(1)}, E^{(2)}] G(z, k, s), \quad (z_1 \leq z < \infty),$$

$$\Delta_0 = [G, E^{(2)}]_s E^{(1)}(0, k, s) + [E^{(1)}, G]_s E^{(2)}(0, k, s),$$

is divided into the terms that correspond to the individual waves. Orig. art. has: 72 formulas, 8 graphs, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 12 20, SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MUKHINA, K.M.; TRUKHTANOVA, V.I.; ZAKHAROV, V.I., red.; BAULIN, V.A.,
red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.; BABICHENKA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Manual for supervisors of public food service establishments]
Spravochnik rukovoditelia predpriatiia obshchestvennogo pita-
niia. Sostaviteli: K.M.Mukhina, V.I.Trukhtanova. Pod red. V.I.
Zakharova. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 647 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo torgovli.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

MUKHINA, L. A.

24089 MUKHINA, L. A.. Izgotovleniye sukhikh emul'siy i ikh primeneniye na predpriyatiyakh sistem' GUChK. Sbornik nauch.-Tekhn. i proizvod. Statey po geodezii, kartografii, aeros"

emke i Gravimetrii, VIP. 24, 1949,
s 63-68. 2 Let. zhurn. ST. No. 32.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

GUREVICH, G.P., kand.biol.nauk; MULINA, L.D. (Vladivostok)

Data on the thyroid gland in the population of the Maritime Territory [with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.6:52-55 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. T.P. Ivanenko) i krayevoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach V.V. Miryan).

(THYROID GLAND,
iodine content & weight, autopsy statist. (Rus))

LISOVSKAYA, N.D., kand.med.nauk; ALEKSEYeva, V.G.; MUKHINA, L.D.

Adie syndrome. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.9:71-73 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskaya dermatologicheskaya bol'ница (glavnnyy vrach
S.I.Brodskiy).

L 40159-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) NW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6023619

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/007/0086/0088

48
R

AUTHOR: Khorev, A. I.; Glazunov, S. G.; Mukhina, L. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of modifying additions on properties of titanium alloy

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 7, 1966, 86-88

durability, ductility, weld evaluation,

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, chromium containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, rhenium containing alloy, alloy property, alloy weld, weld property/VT14 titanium alloy, VT15 titanium alloy, VT16 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of small additions of rhenium (0.001—0.2%) or zirconium (0.01—1.0%) on the structure and properties of VT14, VT15, and VT16 titanium alloys was investigated with alloy sheet specimens 1.2 mm thick. It was found that for the VT14 alloy the optimal zirconium content is 0.02—0.1%. At this content the strength increased by 5—10 kg/mm², ductility remained unchanged and the weld ductility increased by 30—50%. The effect of rhenium was roughly the same as that of zirconium. In the VT16 alloy, 0.01—0.02% zirconium slightly increased ductility without affecting strength; 0.1% Zr considerably increased weld ductility (from 45° bend angle to 100°), but lowered the weld strength. At 0.05% zirconium the weld had a higher ductility than the base metal. 0.01 Re increased ductility but lowered the

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UDC: 669.295.018.298

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ACC NR: AP6023619

strength of the VT16 alloy from 92 to 88 kg/mm². Re at contents from 0.02 to 0.05% improved weld ductility, i.e., increased the bend angle from 45° to 65°. The weld ductility increased with the increase of rhenium content up to 0.1%. In the VT15 alloy, 0.5% zirconium increased ductility, especially of an aged alloy. At 0.5—1.0% zirconium, the VT15 alloy weld had the highest ductility, a bend angle of 100—120°. The addition of up to 0.2% Re had little or no effect on the properties of VT15 alloy, only elongation of the annealed alloy increased from 17 to 19.5% at 0.05% Re. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5049

~~M~~ MUKHINA, L.I.

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, M.N., Liliyenberg, D.A. 10-58-2-26/30

TITLE: The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IV Konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov instituta geografii AN SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 151-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the 4th regular Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences was convened. The conference heard the following reports: S.S. Savina and Yu.I. Spiridonova on the climatology and meteorology of the European part of the USSR; L.I. Mukhina on the natural division into districts of the Vitim plateau; N.M. Stupina on the reasons for the destruction of forests in western Siberia; A.A. Velichko on the physical-geographical conditions of the upper paleolithic period in the basin of the central Desna; V.S. Zaletayev on birds of the Mangyshlak peninsula; Z.S. Chernesheva on the linear profiles of rivers of the Trans-Volga area in connection with new tectonic movements; D.A. Liliyenberg on special features in the relief and new tectonics of Kabystan; K.N. Argasova on the structure of the valley and bed of the Zhanadar'ya, A.D. Armand on problems concerning the

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AUTHOR: Mukhina, L.I.

SOV-5-58-3-37/39

TITLE: Regional Topographies of the Vitim Plateau and the Basic Regularities of Their Distribution (Tipy mestnosti Vitimskogo ploskogor'ya i osnovnyye zakonomernosti ikh rasprostraneniya)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 162 - 163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture given on Mar 5, 1958. The Vitim plateau, a unique region of the Trans-Baykal, is characterized by a relatively monotonous and unbroken relief, a continental climate and a predominance of deciduous forests. The author describes the varieties of plants constituting the flora of the taiga, and changes in vegetation as a result of topographical, climatic and soil conditions.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Earth--Configuration 3. Plants--Ecology
4. Topography

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26-58-7-25/48

AUTHORS: Mukhina, L.I., Preobrazhenskiy, V.S., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: Strips in the Mountain Forests of Transbaykalia (Polosy v gornoy tayge Zabaykal'ya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 7, pp 101-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Air photography has revealed that the mountain forests of Transbaykalia, especially the Stanovoye Highlands, are strips of forests alternating with treeless strips. This phenomenon is explained by the nature of the underlying relief which is an alternation of slightly raised and of depressed strips. This feature applies especially to the 1,400 to 1,500 and 1,700 to 1,800-m regions above sea level and to 5 to 10°-slopes. The difference in height between these elevations and depressions is 0.5 to 1.5 m. The elevations are usually wider than the depressions. The soil formation differs also. The elevations usually are covered with small brittle rocky material from 1 to 3 to 12 to 18 cm size, while the depressions contain earth clods of 0.3 to 1 m size. The elevations carry deciduous trees of 7 to 15 m height with a diameter of 12 to 15 to 20 to 22 cm. There

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Strips in the Mountain Forests of Transbaykalia

26-58-7-25/48

is scarcely any underbrush. The depressions are grown over with moss and low shrubs, occasionally there are single trees of up to 25 m height and an age of about 300 years. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR - Moskva (The Institute of Geography of the AS USSR - Moscow)

1. Forestry--Theory--USSR

Card 2/2

MUKHINA, L. I. Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "The Vitim plateau (Phys-Geog description)
Mos, 1959. 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geography), 110 copies (KL, 43-59, 121)

-15-

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S.; FADEYEVA, N.V.; MUKHINA, L.I.; TOMILOV, G.M.;
MURZAIEV, E.M., doktor geograf.nauk, etv.red.; TUGARINOV,
D.N., red.izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Types of landscape and natural zones of the Buryat A.S.S.R.]
Tipy mestnosti i prirodnoe raeniroyanie Buriatskoj ASSR.
Moskva, Izd-ve Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 215 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki Instituta geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for
Preobrazhenskiy, Fadeyeva, Mukhina, Tomilov).
(Buryat-Mongolia--Physical geography)

Mukhina, L.I.

SOV/10-99-4-25/29

3c

AUTHORS:
Velichko, A.I., and Kints, A.A.
TITLE:
The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of
the Institute Geografii Af USSR (Institute of Geo-
graphy Af USSR)

PUBLICATION:
Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geografi-
cheskaya, 1959, Nr. 4, pp 152-154. (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
The article covers the Sixth Conference of Young
Scientific Workers of the Institute of Geography
Af USSR which took place in mid-June 1959.
Reports were read by the following:
S. G. Golubev reported on "Some Geotectonic Features
in the Distribution of Atmospheric Precipita-
tion"; V. M. Kotlyakov and G. A. Tverberg commented on
structural methods in snow and ice research in the
Antarctic region; L. I. Mukhina spoke on the connec-
tion between the relief and hydrographical network
and the latest tectonic movements in the Northern
trans-Caucasian area; S. P. Ovchinnikova evaluated the
operation according to the water balance method
from the African continent; N. N. Mikoyan dis-
cussed evaporation problems in the Gulf of Kara-
Sea; D. I. Lashkevich, I. A. Shchedrin and V. M. Minayeva reported
on the impact of oceanic circulation on temper during its
activity in the Trans-Volga region; I. V. Tsvetkov spoke
on some features of the hydrological regime of the Black Sea;
A. N. Gulyaev and V. N. Gulyaeva lectured on some conditions in the
mountains of Central Caucasus; N. N. Vorobyov reported
on his new method to measure the height of snow
covered by white, wavy snow-plaques as recorded
by a photo-electric device; J. M. Hauer-Klose,
J. S. Jones, and E. M. Hutton spoke on the water balance obser-
vations they compiled at the Zagoskaya Scientific
Station near Terekov; L. I. Mukhina lectured on spring
water discharge and soil washing around the river;
R. H. Dryger and I. M. Stehenskaia gave a lecture on how to
calculate the maximum spring water discharge in the
reservoir and large rivers according to the method of
V. V. Strilov; R. V. Nikolaeva lectured on sea levels
of the Caspian sea during the V-XIX centuries and
21st century on the lake levels in the Turya de-
pression during 1849-1958; I. N. Ushatova reported on
rivers and lakes of the Western Urals; N. V. Brab-
dusova and P. I. Kostyleva lectured on relief in the river
valleys of the Kama basin in the Volga oblast;
G. N. Dzhaparidze lectured on terrace-like
plain lands; N. N. Gulyaeva lectured on "Classifi-
cation of Forests in Georgia"; A.G. Chikli-

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Ishayeva and G. G. Agusseus" A.G. Chikli-
sheva gave a geological survey of the Central Urals;
N. N. Gulyaeva lectured on two division of the Trans-
ural wood-steppe areas into single relief types;

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SOV10-594-25/29

The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of Geography at USSR (Institute of Geography at USSR)

Mrs. Gorbodenskaya explained how the hollows on the left bank of the Irtysh river near Pavlodar originated. Dr. T. V. Tikhonina gave a short Physical and Geographical survey on the Trans-Ural area. I. Ye. Fenderer reported on her work experience in the making of a map of morphogenetic ground forms made by aerial phototriangulation in the Burzutskaya ASSR. Dr. N. A. Kiselevsky discussed relief origin in the south of the part of the Amur and Zeya rivers areas. V. P. Chichagov compared morphological and morphometric measurements of soil characteristics of Siberia. O. N. Shubnikova and N. V. Morozov gave a zoogeographic survey of the central part of the Trans-Siberian region. Dr. Yu. S. Smirnov reported on the development of the industrial areas of Ural. Chichagov discussed data on the distribution and peculiarity features in the fishery economy of the Amur and Zeya rivers (Sverdlovsk National University). V. I. Gerasimov and S. V. Slobodchikov reported on the and Gor'kovich economic districts of Kursk oblast, Economic Districts) respectively (Gor'kovich and Gal. Malinovskii) lectured on the physical traits, population and economy of the Land Sredne-Uralskiy, Sverdlovsk oblast. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Academy of Sciences, University of the Soviet Union (Moscow State University), Central Hydrometeorological Institute, Institute of Propagation, Institute of Petroleum (Central Institute of Petroleum Research USSR), and other organizations. The following senior workers of the Institute of Geography at USSR took part in the discussions: A. P. Galatov, B.I. Preobrazhensky, L.D. Dolgushin, A.G. Dolach, N.N. Smirnitskii, M.I. Vorovich, S.N. Byantsev, N.P. Sribnyy, B.A. Fedorovich, and others.

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Card 5/5

LEONT'YEV, N.F.; MUKHINA, L.I.; OLYUNIN, V.N.; PRIMOBRAZEMSKIY, V.S.;
PAINYEVA, E.V.

New concepts on the orography of Transbaikalia, Isv.AN SSSR
Ser.geog. no.4:82-88 Jl-4g '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(transbaikalia--Mountains)